



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-235  
Wednesday  
7 December 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Rwanda

### Joint Communique Issued With Burundian President

EA0612213494 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 6 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Rwanda welcomed today His Excellency Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the Burundian president, who has just ended his 12-hour official to Rwanda, a visit aimed at strengthening the good-neighborly relations linking the two countries for a long time. The Burundian head of state is the first African president to walk upon the soil of Rwanda after the sad events which shook our country from April to July 1994. [passage omitted] Upon their return to Kigali, the two heads of state signed a joint communique at the end of the Burundian president's visit to Rwanda. I would like to note that the two heads of state held a news conference before President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya boarded the plane taking him back to his country. We are being informed that the communique is completely ready, so we will now listen to the content of the joint communique at the end of the Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya's visit to Rwanda:

[Unidentified speaker] At the invitation of His Excellency Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, president of the Republic of Rwanda, His Excellency Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, president of the Republic of Burundi, made an official visit to the Republic of Rwanda today, Tuesday 6 December 1994. [passage omitted]

The two heads of state held comprehensive and fruitful talks on bilateral issues and on issues of sub-regional and regional cooperation.

On the situation prevailing in the two countries, the two sides agreed to do everything to guarantee security along the two countries' common borders. To that effect, the two heads of state decided to set up a joint commission comprising border authorities to deal with territorial administration and keeping order and security.

In addition, the two sides agreed that it was necessary to intensify friendly visits and working meetings with a view to continuously promoting and strengthening further good-neighborly relations.

The two governments agreed to continue do everything to ensure that the Burundian and Rwandan communities, both their lives and property, living in one or in the other country are protected. In addition, they agreed that it was appropriate that the issue of the citizenship of the two countries' nationals be clarified. The Burundian delegation reiterated the Burundian Government's request to the Rwandan Government for information on the real circumstances of the 6 April 1994 air disaster in which His Excellency President Cyprien Ntaryamira died at Kigali International Airport.

Regarding sub-regional and regional cooperation, the two heads of state reiterated their full support to the content of the final communique of the second extraordinary session of the conference of heads of state of the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries, CEPGL, held in Gbadolite, Zaire, on 26 November 1994.

The Rwandan delegation backed fully the Burundian Government's proposal on the holding, as soon as possible, of a regional conference on the issue of refugees, repatriated people and displaced people in the Great Lakes countries.

On the specific issue of refugees' return to their respective countries, the two heads of state reiterated their support for the content of the joint communique published in Bujumbura on 26 October 1994 at the end of the visit of the Rwandan ministerial delegation led by the minister of interior and communal development.

In addition, the two heads of state stressed the need to reactivate the sub-regional and regional economic groupings of which the two states are members.

At the end of his visit to the Republic of Rwanda, His Excellency Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, president of the Republic of Burundi, expressed his profound gratitude to His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, president of the Republic of Rwanda, to the Rwandan Government and people, for the very warm and brotherly welcome given to him and his delegation since their arrival in Kigali.

Issued in Kigali on 6 December.

[Signed] His Excellency Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, president of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, president of the Republic of Rwanda. [passage omitted]



**Mandela, Nujoma Meet; Debt, Property Viewed***MB0612155394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249  
GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Upington Dec 6 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday announced that properties previously registered in the name of South Africa in Namibia would be transferred to the Windhoek government. He made the announcement during wide-ranging talks in Upington with his Namibian counterpart, Sam Nujoma.

At the same time, President Mandela indicated that the South African cabinet in principle regarded it as unacceptable that a developing country should be required to repay a debt incurred by the colonial power. The finance ministers of the two countries would meet soon to give effect to this decision which hovers around Namibia inheriting debts for which South Africa stood guarantor for the former South West African administration. The two presidents also agreed that trade and co-operation between South Africa and Namibia be encouraged and expanded.

President Mandela also mentioned that he was concerned that elements of Koevoet [crowbar; former South-West African counterinsurgency force] and the SWATF [South-West African Territory Force], who were in South Africa, posed a threat to Namibia. This was a matter which would be considered in the context of the bill of human rights. Both leaders also said they were encouraged by the successful elections in Mozambique. It was agreed that every effort should be made to help in the reconstruction and stabilisation of Mozambique.

**Nujoma Leaves With Debt Relief***MB0612200294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in  
English 1800 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It was an historic morning at the Upington airport. The leader of the apartheid struggle in South Africa, Mr. Nelson Mandela, hand in hand with the leader of the apartheid struggle in Namibia, Mr. Sam Nujoma. As heads of state it was their first meeting on South African soil. In the town where the discussions were held Mr. Mandela and his Namibian counterpart were given a cheerful reception. Andries van Zyl has the story:

[Begin recording] [Van Zyl] It was a historic morning at the Upington airport. The leader of the apartheid struggle in South Africa, Mr. Nelson Mandela, hand in hand with the leader of the apartheid struggle in Namibia, Mr. Sam Nujoma. As heads of state it was their first meeting on South African soil. In town where the discussions were held Mr. Mandela and his Namibian counterpart had a cheerful reception.

[First unidentified resident in Afrikaans] Mr. Mandela still looks very young.

[Second unidentified resident in Afrikaans] I have never seen Mr. Sam [Nujoma] looking like I have seen him today.

[Van Zyl] South Africa has invested millions of rands in property in Namibia over four decades. Now Namibia needs these properties. Today President Mandela told the Nujoma delegation that South African state property, with the exception of the High Commissioner building, would be transferred. He also said payment of Namibia's estimated debt of 800 million rand wouldn't be claimed.

[Mandela] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the ANC have been allies in the struggle for decades. We do not think that it is morally correct for us to call upon the SWAPO government to pay a debt of this nature.

[Van Zyl] Mr. Mandela reacted firmly to arguments that South Africa desperately needed the 800 million rands for its own RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] program.

[Mandela] I wouldn't like to fund the RDP program with resources which were obtained immorally. After all, our objective is to have a clean government, free of corruption and free of injustice, and therefore it would disturb my own conscience if I funded any aspect of the RDP by resources which I consider have been obtained improperly.

[Van Zyl] The Namibian president admitted that his country was in dire need of assistance.

[Nujoma] We have identified three enemies. One is poverty, one is hunger, and the unhealthy situation we inherited from apartheid colonial administrations.

[Van Zyl] Mr. Nujoma left Upington with a smile. On the eve on his country's election he probably got what he hoped for, an early Christmas box worth millions of rands. [end recording]

**NP, FF Against Writing Off Debt***MB0712062894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0049  
GMT 7 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Cape Town Dec 6 SAPA—The writing off of Namibia's huge debt to South Africa was inexplicable while millions was needed for South Africa's Reconstruction and Development Programme, National Party [NP] spokesman Marthinus van Schalkwyk said in a statement on Tuesday [6 December] night.

The money could also have been used to write off shortfalls in South Africa, he said. Millions which should have come to South Africans was being written off because Namibia's SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government did not have the capacity to make that country's economy grow in such a way that it could meet its obligations.



The money should have been used to build houses and create infrastructure and opportunities for self-improvement of all South Africans, not to show favours to the political friends of the African National Congress.

"One cannot help but wonder that this bonus comes at a very strategic time for SWAPO in the Namibian elections," he said. [passage omitted]

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0013 GMT on 7 December adds: "The Freedom Front [FF] on Monday [as received] night criticised the writing off of R700 million [rands] owed South Africa by Namibia. FF foreign affairs spokesman Pieter Mulder said South Africa could not afford to play Father Christmas to other countries. The rule of international politics was that a country see to its own interests first and South Africa had more important projects it could have undertaken with the money."]

#### **Botha Denies Government Sold Arms to Iraq**

*MB0712093594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 7 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Dec 7 SAPA—Former South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha on Wednesday [7 December] denied media reports that the previous government failed to restrict weapons sales to Iraq.

He was responding to the publication of a list of countries which were entitled to buy arms from South Africa.

"It is not correct that the South African Government permitted weapons to be sold to Iraq. On the contrary, the South African Government specifically prohibited it. I saw to it that all state and relevant institutions received notice to this effect," Mr Botha said in a statement.

"Steps were also taken to give wider publicity to the prohibition. The South African Government strictly complied with the United Nations Security Council's resolutions concerning trade with Iraq. One Security Council requirement was that the South African Government, like other governments, had to report regularly to the secretary general of the United Nations in this regard. This requirement, too, was strictly complied with."

#### **Slovo Discusses Challenges of Housing Program**

*MB0612090594 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 3-4 Dec 94 p 6*

[Report on interview with Housing Minister Joe Slovo by chief correspondent John Perlman in Slovo's "ministerial Mazda" heading from Johannesburg to Sinqobile; date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The house is an ingenious structure—slender wooden poles bound into a frame using twists of wire, with walls fashioned from the tight packing together of mud and small rocks. Joe Slovo turns

to the shiftless young man standing in the doorway and asks: "Are you a builder?" Colley Mthembu (23) smiles shyly before answering "No, I was just trying". Slovo glances over the sturdy structure again and says: "You seem to be doing very well."

On a scorching hot morning the Eastern Transvaal countryside, the Minister of Housing seems to be doing rather well himself. "It rejuvenates me to see what people can do on the ground, with their own ingenuity," Slovo says.

Slovo and his entourage are spending the day in Sinqobile, a new rural settlement near Volksrust.

A local committee, in partnership with a neighbouring farmer, has secured plots of land for people to build on. Some 1,000 families, all tenants from the overcrowded freehold area of Daggakraal nearby, have grasped eagerly the opportunity to breath and build. Everywhere you look, someone is gathering thatch, or plastering walls, or turning the soil.

"This is something I have always believed in," Slovo says. "The people in the cities talk constantly about 'delivery' of housing because they have no faith in the capacity of people to use their ingenuity. This is the beginning of the creation of a community and the start has been made by the people themselves. Just think how much more they can do if we assist them."

At a modest little cottage in the making, Slovo offers to assist Linah Mbatha (66) by rolling up his sleeves and helping to plaster the wall she had been working on when the Minister arrived. This prompts a TV reporter to ask Slovo if he isn't perhaps taxing his health. "It's improving my condition," he resorts. "I am full of joy."

Sinqobile—which means "we have conquered"—is an inspiring sign even if you aren't a Minister confronting a massive backlog. But it doesn't transport Slovo completely away from the intricacies of South Africa's immense housing problem. This place also has problems and some have an all too familiar ring.

The hope of something better has united some people but also sparked off local rivalries spawning a total of 19 different "development committees". And while the large plots of 2,000 sq m [meters] allow people to plant crops and keep stock to the delight of folk with strong rural roots, it plays hell with the economics. Fewer plots per street means greater costs per stand for roadwork, sanitation and other services. On the present budget, these costs would eat up R10,500 of the R12,500 subsidy per stand that the Government is able to offer.

Difficult choices lie ahead and in the afternoon Slovo disappears into a meeting to thrash some of them out. But even if he was unable to go through a day without some politicking, you can't help thinking that Slovo given half a chance would opt to spend most of his time in places like Sinqobile.

You get that sense because earlier in the day, as we head south-east from Johannesburg in his ministerial Mazda, Slovo talks about his task positively enough, but with none of the enthusiasm that bubbles over in Sinqobile.

"To be given this most important task of getting housing off the ground is a challenge and a privilege," he says, in a tone that speaks more of duty than delight.

"Nelson Mandela's inauguration," Slovo says, "was one of the high points of the history of our struggle. But it was also the culmination of the easy part of the struggle. We realised after the celebrations that the real test would be to see if we could deliver what people had sacrificed for over so many years.

"We knew April 27 didn't give us power in every sense of the word. It gave us political office, which is a different thing. The day after the election we still had an apartheid state. In the housing sphere we only became aware of the extent of the problem when we were placed in office."

One of the "primary objectives" this imposed on Slovo was "to reach some kind of accommodation between the State and business." How did this sit with a man who for years has been one of capital's most vigorous foes?

Some ANC leaders have two-stepped with big business as if born to the dance. But Slovo, somehow, has kept his distance.

In January this year he delivered this message to a businessmen's breakfast in Johannesburg. "We can not expect you to stop talking about the rights of property," he said.

"But we can expect you to pay equal attention to the obligations of property, and to the history of its accumulation during our chequered past. If you expect patience and sacrifice from the people, let us in turn hear from you what sacrifices you are prepared to make."

The housing initiative is heavily dependent on the purse strings of private financiers. "I sometimes balk at the warmth with which I am received by my former enemies," Slovo says. "But I don't regard making a lot of noise as a revolutionary policy. The issue is not hard line or soft line, but whether it works or not. You negotiate in relation to the objectives that are common between the negotiating parties, about what I believe their contribution should be. So far we can be pleased with the response of the private sector," he says.

But there's a little more to it than that. "I do from time to time feel a sense of irritation," Slovo says. "Business played one of the key roles in creating and sustaining apartheid because it benefited them. I think business is too smug about the role it played towards the end in supporting a transformation. If you go back to the roots, they have an enormous amount to answer for, a big responsibility to bear."

On the other side of the fence, Slovo has to deal with the legacy of rent and service boycotts. Is it hard talking

tough to the people who revere his name? "Not at all," he says. "I don't believe leadership should follow in the wake of popular prejudice. We should not ride roughshod over what people think, but in the end you have to provide political leadership. If one becomes unpopular, so be it."

Wooing South Africa's money men, dealing with rent defaulters—Slovo talks easily about these things. But he speaks with reluctance about the effect South Africa's monumental changes have had on the way he Joe the man, not Joe the politician feels about life.

"I still can't overcome the feeling of joy when I walk into the National Assembly and look around and see a gathering which is dominated by the majority of the people.

"You can also see the changes in people's carriage, in the confidence with which they relate to the other race groups. The new relationship between people is visible all the time. It seems that the average person moves around with greater dignity, greater self-awareness."

That's other people again—what about you? "I haven't yet savoured the fruits at the purely personal level," Slovo finally says.

"There is not yet room in my life for other things. The past six months I've worked harder than ever in my life. But it has been the happiest time of my life. Its a bonanza from history that we have been part of this very remarkable process—mass action, the armed phase and now the building phase. One doesn't want much more out of life. I regard myself as a very privileged human to be part of it, but especially now as we attempt to give meaning to the previous efforts. People outside seem to think that what we've done is sacrifice and pain. It hasn't been so. You have in your breast a feeding of fulfillment in a way that no other person can possibly achieve.

Not all of the pain has passed. "I would like to know who killed my wife, (Ruth First, assassinated in Maputo in 1982)," he says.

"Not to see to it that he is hanged; but just to achieve inner peace. I've always thought that the best revenge I can take for the murder of my wife is to make these people live in a free society. We haven't achieved that completely but it has happened." Slovo insists that the cancer which he is fighting has not cast a cloud over his life. "It gives me a sense of great commitment to the job, when you know you are not absolutely 100 percent, he says.

"There is a great deal to achieve in a shorter time. I am philosophical about it. Life is a terminal illness, for you, for me, for everyone. I am enjoying it.

"Slow down? It would happen only if I retired. Once you are on the job you're on the job. You have got to justify your incumbency and you've got to work. When we can't we should sit back and cheer the rest on. I find it difficult

to talk about these personal things," Slovo says as a parting remark. Which perhaps explains why he was such a happy man in Sinqobile.

Faced with living vindication of his unshakable faith in the masses, some of those personal feelings just had to come out.

#### **ANC's Gwala Criticizes Slovo for Regretting Soviet Ties**

*MB0712063594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0047 GMT 7 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Dec 6 SAPA—African National Congress national executive committee member Harry Gwala on Tuesday [6 December] condemned the eviction of squatters from buildings in Johannesburg and took a verbal swipe at Housing Minister Joe Slovo, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Addressing the Congress of South African Students' National Council meeting at Midrand, Mr Gwala said buildings could not be allowed to stand empty while people were without accommodation.

On the desertion from military bases by former cadres of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], he said there was "something wrong with the structures".

"Instead of being integrated, members of Umkhonto we Sizwe were being absorbed into the old South African Defence Force," he maintained.

Mr Gwala was applauded when he condemned reports that Housing Minister Joe Slovo had said he regretted his association with the former Soviet Union. "If it is true Mr Slovo said this, then he should instead regret having said so."

Mr Gwala said the Soviet Union had "supported liberation movements all over the world in their struggle against oppression".

#### **Minister Describes Truth Commission as Essential**

*MB0612084894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Justice Minister Dullah Omar says a truth commission is the only way to prove that South Africa is a new country. Speaking at a Human Rights Trust meeting in Port Elizabeth, Mr. Omar said there was an illusion that there had been reconciliation in South Africa. In fact the process of reconciliation had only just begun. It was doomed to fail unless the country dealt with what he called gross human rights violations committed during the apartheid era. Mr. Omar said townships and rural areas were seething because they wanted to see justice done.

Relatives of missing and murdered Eastern Cape activists were special guests at the meeting. Mr. Omar

referred to three missing activists known as the PEBCO [Port Elizabeth Black Civil Organization] Three who disappeared from the Port Elizabeth Airport in 1985. He said he had received a strong indication that the state apparatus at the time had had a hand in their killing. Mr. Omar added that if it was found that a person now holding public office had committed a crime in the name of apartheid, he would be brought to justice.

#### **Affidavits Allege Police Role in Lesotho Raid**

*MB0612090394 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Dec 94 p 13*

[Report by Mathatha Tsedu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Affidavits in possession of Sowetan reveal that police officers involved in the 1985 Lesotho raid, in which eight people were killed, received Silver Cross medals from Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe.

The affidavits also reveal the planning and execution of a raid on a house of an alleged PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] sympathiser in Botswana in 1990.

In the Lesotho operation, the Vlakplaas squad went to an ANC house in Maseru where there was a party.

The house was attacked at about 11 PM, starting with the shooting of an alleged ANC member outside as he tried to drive off. Five other people were shot dead inside the house while another two were killed in another house. Two vehicles used in the attack were set alight by the police themselves near the Caledon River before they crossed back into South Africa.

All the police involved were later given silver medals by Van der Merwe the affidavit states.

A spokesman for Van der Merwe said yesterday the commissioner would not respond to the allegation as they would be raised in the truth commission. The commission would be the appropriate forum to deal with the allegations, Colonel Reg Crewe said.

The PAC man, a Mr Kahn, is said in the affidavit to have helped over 70 PAC members to cross into South Africa. The affidavit, however, also says Kahn was an informer of Military Intelligence, a factor that made Vlakplaas's plans difficult as they had to ensure that the army did not know of their involvement.

The affidavits reveal deception used by different services of the security forces against each other.

According to the affidavit, the attack on Kahn's house, which was near a border post, was nearly aborted because a guard had appeared on the scene and had to be shot. The guard screamed loudly and Kahn woke up. He was shot through the window, but did not die. The group of attackers then moved in and killed him and his wife as well as two people found in other rooms.



Before the operatives moved out of the house, an explosives expert placed the bodies of Kahn and his wife on their bed and blew them to pieces with a bomb. One of the senior officers was injured in the process, spraining his ankle, but this could not be treated until they got to Natal, where they went to make sure they could not be traced by Military Intelligence.

The officer's injuries were treated by a doctor organised by the local security police in Richards Bay. In his report, the doctor stated that the injuries were incurred on a nearby mountain. This was to ensure that were Military Intelligence to check their whereabouts, they should find enough evidence to substantiate the Vlakplaas theory.

The officer was later admitted to the Eugene Marais Hospital for treatment. A report on the Kahn attack was later made to senior officers.

#### **'Kangaroo Courts' Reported in Durban, Cape Flats**

*MB0612115694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Dec 6 SAPA—Two people, who were shot and stabbed on Monday night after being found guilty of rape by a "kangaroo court", have died of their wounds in Durban, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio reported on Tuesday.

One of the victims also reportedly had his head crushed by a boulder. About 500 people gathered at the Chesterville tennis court to attend the trial. Internal Stability Division policemen were stoned when they intervened.

Earlier, police said they rescued a man from "certain death" at the hands of a Brown's Farm "kangaroo court" in the Cape Flats on Monday.

Acting on a tip-off, an Internal Stability Division patrol went to a shack in the squatter settlement where they found the victim, 25-year-old Mr Sonwabo Xhosa, with his hands tied behind his back. Five men were arrested on kidnapping charges.

"He was rescued from certain death. It seems he was being tried by a kangaroo court," Capt Sterrenberg said on Tuesday. Police did not know why Mr Xhosa had been captured.

#### **Eskom Cuts Off Power to 24,000 Defaulters**

*MB0612125394 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Dec 94 p 1*

[Report by Joshua Raboroko]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] has cut off the electricity supply to more than 24,000 defaulters in Soweto in the past three months.

This was disclosed yesterday by company sales and customer manager Mr Ken Green. Green said most of

the defaulters were prominent leaders of the African National Congress, civic associations, trade unions and professional people. He would not release their names but said some of them had come forward to pay.

The disclosure follows months of appeals by leaders for residents to end the services boycott.

Eskom has been negotiating with leaders of the Greater Soweto Civic Association and the ANC regarding the non-payment of electricity bills, which amount to millions of rands. The appeals started earlier this year when President Nelson Mandela and the then president Mr F W de Klerk agreed to write off rent and service payment arrears.

However, Minister Without Portfolio Mr Jay Naidoo later said the scrapping of the arrears might affect the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Green said 70 percent of residents had started paying arrears. "The response from residents willing to pay has been tremendous since we started to cut off the supply in the townships. We are obviously happy and want to work together with our consumers," he said. He said their revenue had increased by almost 100 percent.

Regarding electricity arrears payments, he said residents could make arrangements with Eskom to settle their debts within two years or more. He was referring to debts accrued after January 31 this year. Eskom's door is open for negotiations with consumers, he said.

#### **Land Invasion Reaches 'Crisis Proportions'**

*MB0612131394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Land invasion has reached crisis proportions in the Vaal Triangle where more than 14,000 illegal structures have been erected since April 1994. Land invasion continues at a rate of 500 new structures per month. On the East rand nearly 3,000 illegal structures have been erected since April, and in the Johannesburg West Rand area about 1,500. These statistics were released at a conference in Sandton organized by the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Government to discuss the shortage of housing in the province. A spokesman for the PWV Government, Mr. Tsepiso Mashinini, said the backlog in the province now stood at over 500,000 homes.

#### **Squatters, Police Clash Again in Johannesburg**

*MB0612203094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Dec 6 SAPA—For a second consecutive night squatters in central Johannesburg's Joubert Park area clashed with private security guards and police as they tried to re-occupy Claridge Court in defiance of a court order. About 42

families re-entered the building on Tuesday evening but were soon evicted by private security guards assisted by police.

Johannesburg Tenants' Association spokesman Zack Mankge said squatters would meet later to decide what to do. He vowed they would re-occupy the building. Police should not have forced squatters out into the cold, even with the court order. There was no place to sleep, Mr Mankge added.

The smell of tear gas used to disperse squatters filled the streets around the building where pandemonium broke out as security guards apparently threw furniture and possessions out of flats and down fire escapes. Television sets, mattresses and chairs littered the ground. One angry squatter said she had yet to pay off her furniture. The scene at the block of flats was tense as people tried to gather their possessions. Others sought shelter from the cold and rain under shop awnings. Police kept a low profile. Only one Casspir armoured vehicle was seen near the flats.

#### **Trade Deficit Expected To Hit 3.5 Billion Rands**

*MB0712142094 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Dec 94 pp 1-2*

[Report by Mungo Sogot]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SA [South Africa] would probably be saddled with a R3.5bn [rands] current account deficit next year as export growth was unlikely to match a surge in imports, the SA Chamber of Business [SACOB] said yesterday.

In its forecast of the economy in 1995 SACOB said the economic recovery had so far been driven by an increase in fixed investment which had triggered strong demand for capital equipment imports.

SA's export performance in 1994 had been disappointing, despite its return from international isolation and higher commodity prices. The trade balance had dropped to R11.5bn in the 10 months to October, from R16.4bn for the same period last year. This poor performance could indicate that SA producers had become less competitive. "This must serve as some warning to government to proceed with speed in its attempts to develop alternative export incentives to GEIS [General Export Incentive Scheme]."

A current account deficit was not a problem as long as the capital account was positive. "At this stage the current account deficit is rising for the right reasons." SACOB forecast a current account deficit of R1bn this year.

SA's return to international capital markets was likely to boost capital flows into SA. Critical factors affecting growth next year would be the balance of payments

position, inflation, fixed investment levels, the ability to scrap exchange controls, employment levels and weather patterns.

The economy was in a healthier state than latest GDP growth figures—which pegged third-quarter annualised growth at 2.6 percent—suggested. Gross domestic expenditure, reflecting domestic demand for goods and services, had grown much more strongly. "The fact that much of this demand is for imports—particularly machinery—accounts for the difference."

SACOB forecast 1995 GDP growth of 3.4 percent. SA would probably clock up GDP growth of 2.1 percent this year.

Inflation next year was unlikely to average more than 10 percent as long as food price increases were not fuelled by drought.

Director-general Raymond Parsons said there was more good news than bad in store for the SA economy.

Meanwhile, SACOB said business confidence picked up slightly in November after dwindling in the previous two months, although most decision-makers were aware of the challenges awaiting SA.

"The business mood has ended 1994 on a positive note," SACOB said, announcing that its latest business confidence index had risen 0.7 percentage points to 108.1 in November, after declining 2.9 points in October to 107.4. The index is made up of 13 key economic indicators.

SACOB economist Keith Lockwood said SACOB's monthly survey of confidence in the manufacturing sector showed manufacturers were ending the year on an "overridingly positive note".

#### **Director for International Finance Profiled**

*MB0612085594 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 4 Dec 94 p 24*

[Report on interview with Eltie Links, chief director for international financial relations in the Department of Finance, by correspondent Sven Lunsche; place and date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Within a few months of the April election South Africa had received overseas development assistance totalling almost R11 billion [rands].

Good news? Not necessarily; a cursory glance north of the Limpopo shows only a few countries are not entirely dependent on foreign aid to keep their economies stuttering on.

"We are well aware of the dependency syndrome and South Africa will not repeat these mistakes," says Eltie Links, chief director for international financial relations in the Department of Finance.

Dr Links, 48, heads the International Development Co-operation Committee [IDCCC] an inter-governmental body established by government to evaluate the inflows of overseas development assistance, or ODA.

The committee is the first port of call for foreign donors whether they are offering the government grants, technical assistance, trade credits or concessionary loans.

Dr Links likens his role to that of a traffic cop, as a conduit for ODA flows. However, this underplays the serious vetting that takes place at the IDCC, so much so that some donor countries have complained that the government is dragging its feet in assessing their contributions.

"We've only been going for about two months but we have met all the representatives of the donor countries," he says.

More importantly, though, Dr Links stresses that ODA must fit in with South Africa's own development programme. "Donor countries have their objectives and agendas but such receipts can be more of a curse than a blessing if not managed correctly. The government will extend its fiscal and monetary discipline to ODA."

He points out that unlike South Africa's neighbours to the north foreign aid will only make a marginal contribution to state spending. "It's an alternative, not an additional source of funding."

While the IDCC will be a permanent committee examining foreign aid as it trickles in, Dr Links sees South Africa's long-term future as that of a donor nation to its neighbours and not that of a recipient.

The choice of Dr Links to head the committee was an easy one. Since joining the public service in 1987 his tasks have been linked exclusively to international financial relations.

He was South Africa's representative to the IMF and the World Bank from 1987 to 1990, followed by a three year stint as the Department of Finance's consul-general in Europe, based in Zurich.

On his return to South Africa in October last year he took up the newly created post of chief director for international financial relations.

This position puts him in charge of relations with multilateral agencies (World Bank, IMF, African Development Bank), supra-national economic organisations (European Union, Southern African Development Community, Southern African Customs Union) and the development arms of donor communities and countries.

His most high-profile and tricky task at present is negotiating South Africa's membership of the AFDB, reconciling the country's new commitment to closer African co-operation with concerns about the bank's financial health.

This week he has been touring the Far East as part of the government's road show to test investors' reaction to a possible government bond issue on international capital markets.

His appointment as IMF ambassador seven years ago raised a few eyebrows and subjected him to biting criticism from some of his colleagues at the University of Western Cape, where he had headed the Economics Department since 1976.

"Most of my colleagues and friends understood my position. Those that labelled me a sell-out failed to comprehend that I was not at the IMF to defend the government's policies.

"I saw my task as preparing the Bretton Woods institutions for the new South Africa," Dr Links says.

Any credibility gap that might have developed then is no longer in evidence as he works closely with staff members from the RDP Ministry and other departments.

"Having been overseas I can't really compare the workings of the new government with the previous one, but there is a strong dedication by all staff members to make our policies work."

Dr Links taught for five years at a high school after graduating from UWC with a Masters in Commerce.

In 1983 he completed a PhD at New York State University on discrimination in the SA labour market.

He is married and has two sons, both at Pretoria Boys' High.



## Angola

### President Meets Opposition Parties 6 Dec

MB0712081594 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 2012 GMT 6 Dec 94

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a meeting with opposition party leaders in Luanda on 6 December—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear presidents and secretary generals of the legalized political parties in Angola; Your Excellencies, the leaders of political associations represented here; Your Excellencies: ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to convey to you my thanks for your agreement to attend this meeting. To us, this meeting is of great importance (?to Angola). The principal aim of this meeting is to analyze and discuss issues pertaining to the Angolan peace process on the basis of the Lusaka protocol. We are also here to study the best ways for political parties and civilian society at large to contribute to this process, so that they can help in the successful implementation of its plans.

The Lusaka protocol was signed by the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] on 20 November of this year. It put an end to the armed conflict, brings a cease-fire agreement into force throughout Angolan territory, and ensures that UNITA will change from a political and military organization to a political party like the other parties (?in the nation), thereby allowing it finally to occupy all its seats in Parliament and fill the space in government allowed it by the party that won the 1992 elections.

All of this was agreed to and put into writing. The overriding desire was to solidify peace, reestablish trust, and move for reconciliation. We are aware, though, that nothing will be achieved if we do not move from those good intentions to [15-second break in transmission] we run the risk of bringing down the platform of understanding on the basis of which the Angolan people have decided to settle the dramatic internal conflict that has long ravaged our country.

Thus, it is necessary that all Angolan people, without exception, enter into a pact concerning the defense of peace and absolute respect for national reconciliation. They must also uphold such a pact as a national priority above private, political, and other interests that could endanger the climate of understanding and the nation's unity. In more specific terms, this is a rather delicate stage, and I would like to call on all citizens and all political and social forces in the country to abstain from creating situations of destabilization, situations of unconstitutional legal abnormality, and situations whereby the media stir up rumors and sensational reports that could have a negative effect on the much-needed climate of peace and stability.

The pact I have been talking about is absolutely indispensable for the correct implementation of the peace and the subsequent consolidation of multiparty democracy in our country. Given their capacity as institutions that are profoundly involved with the community, we would like to request that the churches and the traditional authorities use their serenity, wisdom, and ability to communicate to encourage the people to work and be productive. They must also provide support for people who have been variously affected by war. Such work will also lead to greater calm among the people, who are today deeply affected by the material shortages and spiritual problems we are experiencing.

The movement of people and goods will increase when the guns fall silent and there is more trust. War-displaced people can then begin to return to their homes and the areas they come from. The reconstruction of villages, towns, cities, and extensively damaged bridges will begin. The transportation services, agriculture, industry, health, education, power supply, water treatment, telecommunication, and the public administration systems—among others—will be rehabilitated. It is a mammoth task facing the Angolan people. The government will definitely draw up programs and guide participation by all in the major task of rebuilding Angola from the ruins of 33 years of war.

It is my belief, though, that we must think about beginning with those things that are easiest and that we know best how to do. Such things include: tilling the land; building up the national herd, both in terms of small and large cattle; fishing in the sea and in the rivers to help produce food; making beverages, shoes, and clothing; organizing small trade and the transportation system; promoting overseen construction by the people themselves, so we can all have homes to live in; and so forth, all by developing local initiatives. The administrations and local governments, with the backing of central government, will have a crucial role to play within this context. They will help create labor and economic activity incentives.

I have said it often enough that all of us will not be too many to rebuild this war-ravaged country and to reclaim, as well as to breathe life again into our people's soul. Our people have been profoundly shaken by years upon years of hatred, traumatic experiences, and violence. I would like to recommend to all to remain highly vigilant because—unfortunately—we will still have to deal with situations of intolerance and injustice for a while. We must overcome that type of problem through dialogue in a spirit of understanding, of accepting differences, and of a willingness to help others. Those are things we can do internally, by and for ourselves, and they depend entirely on us.

However, I would also like to be able to count on the international community's important support.

Such support can help the Angolan people overcome their shortages and meet their material needs, as well as

solidify the much-desired peace and stability. To that end, however, it is indispensable that some countries and international figures abstain from making remarks or taking concrete steps that are tantamount to interference in the Angolan political process, including behavior that can in no way help reduce existing tension and that can even encourage political groups and poorly informed circles in Angolan society to adopt radical and unrealistic stands.

Thus, the international community's desired participation in Angolan affairs must observe the norms of international law. It must help in stabilization efforts [words indistinct] that the United Nations has favored in our country. Within this specific context and given its added responsibility as mediator, we would like to ask the United Nations to speed up the formation of the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3] contingent, so the Angolan peace process can be strengthened and become irreversible.

While we are waiting for this to happen—for reasons that have to do with the slowness that usually governs the establishment of the conditions needed for this type of international operation to go ahead—we hope that the United Nations will at least deploy its observers throughout Angolan territory, including those areas that are still controlled by UNITA and, above all, in all those sensitive areas where the implementation of the cease-fire agreement could be jeopardized.

Another priority move, from our point of view, would be to immediately mobilize resources to help demilitarize UNITA and demobilize surplus troops so they can eventually rejoin civilian life. For its part, the Angolan State is profoundly committed to ensuring respect for the rights and constitutional freedoms of all Angolans, irrespective of the party they support, the area they come from, their color, ethnic background, or religious faith.

All opponents—including the former armed opponents—will be [words indistinct] and their ideas will be respected as reflecting our diversity of views and contributing toward the enrichment of our perception of the national reality. Contrary to what some reports still continue to insinuate, I am willing and available to meet UNITA President Dr. Jonas Savimbi at any time and anywhere in Angolan territory, if that meeting will indeed contribute to the creation of a climate of greater trust in this country. I personally conveyed this position to the UNITA secretary general in the wake of the Lusaka protocol's signing.

My principal interest at this juncture is to make the cease-fire ever more solid and guarantee the implementation of all the stages provided for in terms of the Lusaka protocol, so that peace can be preserved and reconciliation can be guaranteed among all Angolan people. I am certain that all those attending this meeting will have taken note of the great and complex tasks ahead and how they will challenge both our intelligence and our skills.

Let us prove to the world that we have rich human and material resources and that, united, we can triumph. I am certain that we will do everything in our power to have the good name of Angola and of our people honored and respected.

Long live Angola! [applause]

#### Findings of Meeting Reported

*MB0712100794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos met with the leaders of the legalized opposition parties yesterday. The following were the meeting's findings:

[Begin unidentified official recording] It was suggested that a body be created to allow political parties, associations, and other civilian organizations to participate in and follow the implementation of the Lusaka protocol.

It was also suggested that space be given for ample reflection on peace and national reconciliation, including the Cabinda issue.

It was recommended that the Media Council be reactivated and its composition readjusted. In addition, political parties must be granted greater access to media organs. In turn, media organs must be more impartial.

The participants at the meeting found there was a need to review existing legislation, particularly the issue of national symbols under the Constitutional Law and the Law on the Political Parties. Participants also recommended that the government make a major effort to revitalize the national economy, thereby enhancing prospects for general stability. They also found there was the urgent need to cut red tape and improve administrative procedures for granting financial and material support to political parties, thereby allowing them to play a greater and more productive role in the pacification and national reconciliation processes. They found that such a move would also allow political parties to help strengthen democratic freedoms. [end recording]

#### UNITA Official: Savimbi in 'Perfect Health'

*MB0612175894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1528 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[Telephone interview with the UNITA representative to the UN, Marcos Samondo, in New York by SABC correspondent Steyn de Preuter in Johannesburg, from the "Newswrap" program—recorded; all remarks by Samondo as heard]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNITA representative to the United Nations Marcos Samondo has denied media speculation that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi is recovering from injuries or a stroke. Mr. Samondo said Dr. Savimbi would soon make his first public appearance in more than four months.



[Begin recording] [Samondo] Dr. Savimbi is in perfect health, and let me just say that the kind of speculation that I'm hearing they are very good speculation because if they are true it would mean that Dr. Savimbi has the life like a cat. He has seven lives because in the last two months I heard that less than five times that he was dead. [laughs]

[De Preuter] But why haven't we heard from him ever since the run-up to the Lusaka Protocol?

[Samondo] Basically, is that as you know the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] have invested quite a large, a considerable amount of money; some speculation said that South African-based Executive Outcomes may have received something like \$10 million just to eliminate Dr. Savimbi and under such circumstances we basically have tremendous fear. MPLA has invested tremendous effort to try to capture him, to harm him or to kill him, obviously would be foolish to anybody to expose himself.

[De Preuter] Now where is Dr. Savimbi at the moment?

[Samondo] He is in Angola and obviously for several reasons we cannot tell you exactly where he is but he is Angola; he is in Huambo.

[De Preuter] When are you expecting him to make a public appearance again?

[Samondo] Should be any time soon; should be soon because plans are under way for a possible meeting with the head of the MPLA, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. I'm sure that once that takes place Dr. Savimbi will be seen in the public.

[De Preuter] Are we talking days or weeks here?

[Samondo] I'm afraid I cannot speculate on that but works are on progress. [end recording]

#### **President Ready To Meet UNITA's Savimbi**

*MB0612193594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The president of the Republic is ready to meet with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], anywhere in the country. The president's invitation was made this morning at a meeting with leaders of legal political parties and associations. The president said the priority now is to consolidate the cease-fire and guarantee the Lusaka Protocol's implementation. The president said this is aimed at preserving peace and guaranteeing reconciliation among all Angolans. Thus, Jose Eduardo dos Santos is ready for a meeting with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. [passage omitted]

#### **FLEC Says Fighting To Continue in Cabinda**

*LD0612141094 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1130 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Reports on the situation in the Cabinda enclave are still contradictory. Local military

sources said that the FLEC-Renewal [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] separatist movement is taking advantage of the cease-fire signed by UNITA [National Union for the total Independence of Angola] and the Angolan Government to intensify its actions. According to Father Paulo of the Cabinda diocese, there were no confirmed reports of clashes during last week.

The movement's representative in Lisbon said that the actions are not motivated by the Lusaka accord but rather by the government's refusal to discuss independence:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] We are intensifying the fighting, that is the normal thing for us to do until the government shows openness, with the backing of the international community, with regard to respecting our rights. It is normal. [end recording]

### **Mozambique**

#### **President To Announce New Government 'Next Week'**

*MB0612191594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The entire country is anxious to know what the new government's composition will be. Who will join the new government? That is the question being asked. President-elect Joaquim Chissano has the reply. Since the announcement of his victory in October's elections, he has been involved in consultations on forming a new government. This afternoon Chissano told correspondents he does not want to keep the Mozambican people in suspense much longer and will announce the composition of the new government next week. How many members of the present government will join the new government? Joaquim Chissano says it will not be many but it will be a reasonable number. We will have a noticeable change, he added.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] The future government will correspond to the demands of the moment. It will correspond to the program that you already know about in general terms. It will be a government that will base its work on the foundations created by this present government. There is already a lot of work that will be implemented by the new government. It will thus be a government with greater capacity for action in the field. It is true that other conditions that will conform with the present moment will have to be created, but most of the foundations already have been established. It will be a government that will work outside Parliament. In the past, many government members were also members of Parliament. They could attend parliamentary proceedings and thus influence legislation. Now the government will have to redouble its work by following up Parliament's thinking in order to bring about greater closeness. It will have to be a dynamic government so we can fulfill



our promises and work to maintain and consolidate national unity, reconciliation, and our country's balanced development.

[Unidentified correspondent] Does Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama insist on appointing governors in provinces where Renamo obtained the most parliamentary seats?

[Chissano] Afonso Dhlakama does not insist and has never mentioned that issue to me. Even during our last meeting, he did not speak about that. So he does not insist. [end recording]

Joaquim Chissano gave this interview at the end of the present Council of Ministers' last session, which lasted five hours.

#### **Renewal of Unomoz Mandate Said Not Sought**

*MB0612095594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Labor Minister Teodato Hunguana has told NOTICIAS that the Mozambican Government had never considered asking for an extension of the UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz] mandate which ends when the new government takes office. He said: the government is not asking for any extension of the mandate. The government has met to analyze the situation and decided clearly that there would be no extension to the Unomoz mandate. Hunguana added: Let the Unomoz mandate be completed and that would be it. He noted that the president of the Republic had not asked the UN secretary general to renew the Unomoz mandate.

#### **Contractors Disarm 88,000 Explosive Devices**

*MB0612162094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] About 88,000 explosive devices have already been removed throughout the national territory within the framework of the mine disarming program's implementation. This was reported by NOTICIAS newspaper. The devices include a large quantity of mines, grenades, rockets, shells, and ammunition. Andre Milorite, technical director of the mine disarming project, told NOTICIAS the materiel was removed from different corners of the country by five big mine disarming companies contracted to remove the explosive devices. Milorite also said more than 10,000 explosive devices removed have been destroyed.

### **Namibia**

#### **DTA Said 'Struggling for Survival'**

*MB0612172394 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Dec 94 p 17*

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) would have been preparing to take power in Windhoek after Namibia's first post-independence election this week if the plans of the Machiavellian schemers in South Africa's old regime had not gone awry.

According to Nico Basson, a former South African military intelligence agent who worked in Namibia at the time of the pre-independence election of November 1989 South Africa's long-term plan at the time was to lay the foundations for a DTA victory in the first post-independence election.

The idea in essence was to strengthen opposition parties in Namibia particularly the DTA, to ensure that they were not overwhelmed by Sam Nujoma's SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in the 1989 election and therefore able to exploit the "inevitable" mistakes of a SWAPO government between then and the next election. South African "advisers" and money would be available to assist in the exploitation of SWAPO's anticipated blunders and thus to help ensure the installation of a conservative government.

The extent of South African aid to the anti-SWAPO parties, of which the DTA was the largest, was officially admitted by Pretoria in 1991: R100 [rand] million was paid to opposition parties in the run-up to the 1989 polls.

Dirk Mudge's DTA—and, to a lesser extent, Justus Garoeb's United Democratic Front (UDF)—did reasonably well in the 1989 election. SWAPO did not attain a two-thirds majority, winning just over 57 percent of the vote and 41 of the 72 contested seats. The DTA, an alliance of ethnically based parties, captured 28.6 percent of the vote and won 21 of the 72 seats.

But a DTA victory in this election is unthinkable. The DTA, anticipating defeat, has already accused SWAPO of using state funds to finance its election campaign and called for the poll to be declared unfree in advance. The issue is not whether SWAPO will win but whether it will substantially increase its 1989 majority.

A Western diplomat remarks that SWAPO may win two-thirds of the votes or even three-quarters. SWAPO gains in the 1992 regional elections—when it won control of nine of the 12 regional councils—give substance to his prediction.

A two-thirds majority will enable SWAPO to change the constitution, including the clause which prevents Nujoma, aged 65, from serving as president for longer than two five-year terms. Nujoma who assumed office as Namibia's first president after the 1989 election has dismissed fears that he has dictatorial ambitions. "We will carry out our policy as contained in our election manifesto," he says. "There will be no dictatorship."

One reason for the impending SWAPO victory is that the DTA's South African backers—the National Party in general and securocrats who held sway under PW Botha in particular—have lost control of the situation. No

covert funds will be channelled by Nelson Mandela's Government to the DTA under Mudge's successor, Mishake Muyongo.

Nujoma, not Muyongo, will be the beneficiary of the South African connection. It is he, not Muyongo, who is seen as Mandela's political kinsman in Namibia. The DTA is still tainted by its links with the old apartheid regime.

One clear sign of how the National Party lost control of the situation came during the 1993 settlement negotiations in South Africa. In August last year De Klerk's administration was forced by pressure from Mandela's African National Congress to agree to transfer control of Walvis Bay—the only deep water port on the Namibian coast—to Namibia.

On the eve of the Namibian election the DTA finds itself in an unenviable situation: the flow of taxpayers' money from South Africa has dried up but the DTA is still remembered as the party which held out its hands for covert funds in 1989.

It faces new disadvantages. Mudge, who for years was the driving force behind the DTA, has retired. His successor, Muyongo, has the advantage of being black in a country which is overwhelmingly black. He comes from the northern Caprivi enclave, however. In the judgment of many, he faces a nearly impossible task of projecting a national image and garnering support throughout Namibia. His chances of defeating Nujoma in the parallel presidential election are negligible.

Another sign that the DTA is struggling for survival rather than surging to victory is the defection of one of its best leaders, Andrew Matjila, to the Democratic Coalition of Namibia (DCN). Moses Katjuonga's DCN looked at one stage as if it might oust the DTA as the second biggest party but the withdrawal of Garoeb's UDF seems to have nullified that possibility.

After nearly five years of independence Nujoma's government has, of course, committed errors of omission and commission.

SWAPO has made little if any progress in eliminating the glaring disparities between rich and poor. A diplomat notes: "The gap between the rich and the poor is one of the most skewed in the world." Unemployment is estimated to be between 35 and 40 percent by the Namibian-based economist Rainer Ritter. The millennium is as remote as ever, except for the elite. Nujoma's motorcades through Windhoek are seen as a brash and extravagant display of power.

Suspensions of corruption are strong. Nujoma's cabinet ministers are accused of poaching protected wild ostriches, using relief funds to drill boreholes on their own farms and favouring relatives with lucrative contracts to supply diplomats with luxury cars.

Muyongo declares: "Namibians will be stupid to elect a corrupt government." His allegation of corruption in high places is unlikely to make much impact on voting intentions. His party is too weak and too tainted by its former links with South Africa to effectively exploit the weaknesses of Nujoma's government.

#### 'Furious' at Troop Deployment

MB0612174294 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 6 Dec 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Namibia's main opposition party, the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], has raised the stakes in the campaign for the presidential and parliamentary elections which start tomorrow by accusing SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] of intimidating voters. So far, the election hasn't generated much excitement but it is the first real test the government has had to face since coming to power in 1990, and things are hotting up, as Nick Slater reports from Windhoek:

[Slater] The last-minute decision by the SWAPO cabinet to deploy roughly 3,000 armed troops at (?selected) polling stations around the country has left the opposition DTA furious. They argue that the troops will be used to intimidate voters and claim that SWAPO have a hidden agenda. They have demanded that the deployment, code-named Operation Election, be terminated immediately and the troops return to barracks.

Explanations that the troops will merely assist Namibia's beleaguered police force cut little ice with the DTA who argued that the Army have a record of indiscipline. They are not trusted by the people, and they have urged voters to ignore what they termed such foul tactics. However, when I spoke to Prime Minister Hage Geingob today, he denied the DTA's bitter allegations, saying the troops, which he described as the people's soldiers, would simply provide backup for police officers, if required. He added they were not in charge of polling stations and would at all times remain 500 meters from the booths, unless called upon.

This latest heated outburst is typical of a campaign that has in the last few days sounded somewhat bitter. There has never been much love lost between the DTA and SWAPO but it usually remains on a level of amiable contempt, but with the polls moving ever closer, the gloves have come off. But if the typical political point-scoring is in full swing, something is missing from the campaign. In a country where almost any sentiment is worthy of being plastered across a T-shirt, SWAPO's own election fashion wear is conspicuous by its absence. Apparently, SWAPO have not been able to find the ready cash to purchase their T-shirts which are still at the printers in South Africa. So those wishing to wear the ruling party's colors are having to dig deep in their wardrobes for the now grubby and shrunken T-shirts that



graced the pre-independence elections of 1989. Those elections were won convincingly by SWAPO and all the indications are that tomorrow elections will go much the same way.

### Final Voting Results Expected 12 Dec

*MB0612172694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1504 GMT 6 Dec 94*

[From the "Newswrap" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Namibians start voting in their first post-independence election tomorrow and we asked Chris Jacobie, editor of DIE REPUBLIKEIN newspaper in Windhoek, what the mood was in his country.

[Begin recording] [Jacobie] There's a feeling that people are not very visible in their support for their different parties. Some people, observers like to say or try to say it's because of apathy but I don't think that's the case. I rather think it's the case of money. People don't have the same kind of money that they had in 1989, the political parties, to be that visible. I still think that a poll of 70 percent will be reached. That will be very high. I think it's more a mood of expectancy and I think that the first three or four hours tomorrow will give an indication of a big stayaway vote or not.

[SABC correspondent Keith Campbell] Can you give us an idea of what preparations have been made for this election?

[Jacobie] Now okay, there will be more or less 760 polling stations countrywide and more or less 5,000 officials that will tend to the voting process. Now at this very moment the ballot boxes are in place at the different places. I think the polling agents are moving into the different places and the ballot papers are in police custody and that will be sent out during the early hours of tomorrow where it will be received by the officials and representatives of the different political parties where voting will then start at 7 A.M. [0500 GMT], and end at 9 P.M. [1900 GMT] at night and Thursday the same. After that they will start counting in the different constituencies, announce the result to the central election office, and then they will announce it, you know, by constituency as it progresses. The first results is expected Friday [9 December] and during the weekend, and I think the final result on Monday because we have places that are really, really far away and some of the parties would like to escort some of these ballot boxes to places where it can be counted. So I think on Monday we will know where we stand. [end recording]

### Correspondent, DTA Comment on Polling, Issues

*MB0712081694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0612 GMT 7 Dec 94*

[From the "Radio Today" program presented by Rodney Trudgeon]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Trudgeon] Turning our attention to Namibia again, voting is also under way in the former South African enclave of Walvis Bay. Angus Begg is on the line to SAPA's Jonathon Rees.

[Rees] In Walvis Bay there are thousands of people who turned out early, many queuing from before dawn. The lines are already stretching hundreds of meters in the harbor town's five polling stations. It was a fairly quiet preparation for the election, not very much at all like South Africa. Very few political posters. Most parties didn't have the resources to mount large campaigns, with the exception of the ruling SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the main opposition, DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance].

[Begg] But this is a former South African enclave. Were there no extra side issues being debated before the voting started?

[Rees] It didn't appear that way. Most South Africans in the enclave decided to throw their lot in with Windhoek and took out Namibian citizenship shortly after the town became Namibian about 9 months ago. They all seem very happy. They are going to see how things go. Those who have stayed South African are looking to see if the investment materializes that has been promised. Walvis Bay is a bit of an economic boom town at the moment. The population has almost doubled, and it seems most people are quite happy with Windhoek and quite happy to stick around and see how things go.

[Begg] Have South Africans been voting DTA, or have they thrown their lot in with SWAPO?

[Rees] There's no indication at the moment. Most seem to believe that a strong opposition is important and would vote for one of the opposition parties, although many have also thrown their lot in with SWAPO, seeing that the SWAPO government has done a pretty good job.

[Begg] The issue of Defense Force troops lining up with the police at polling stations has caused much controversy. Has it been solved on that side yet?

[Rees] It became something of an issue yesterday. The DTA complained at the last minute, saying they hadn't been aware that there would be army troops. They say that this is a SWAPO tactic to intimidate voters. The Electoral Act makes no mention of soldiers. It allows only for police. However, the Police Act gives the police the authority to call upon the Defense Force to act in support of them when necessary, and this is how it seems to have been resolved. The Police Act does mention that they can call in troops, but the Electoral Act says nothing about it. It seems to be that where necessary, there will be soldiers doing security duty and guarding ballot boxes, as well as papers, at various polling stations.

[Begg] Would the introduction of the army not have to be gazetted to make it legal?



[Rees] There was supposed to have been an announcement yesterday. I'm not entirely clear if it came through, but the head of state would be in a position to do that yesterday. He was in Upington yesterday, as you know, meeting Nelson Mandela, and the attorney general and the justice minister were locked in meetings most of the afternoon, and it would appear that they did get that legislation through in time.

[Trudgeon] Jonathon Rees, SAPA's Windhoek correspondent, was talking to Angus Begg. Chief Whip of the DTA in the Namibian Parliament, Pieter Junius, says the SWAPO government is pushing for a one-party state system, which would chase foreign investors from Namibia. He spoke to Dumisane Shange in Windhoek.

[Junius] We are striving for change in the whole set-up, because we are fearing that democracy is at stake at this stage. We are looking for change in the government, as far as a lot of their policies are concerned. Like, for instance, their economic policies. We are fearing that, with what we are doing now, we won't get any investors anymore. Investors are looking for a stable government, for stability and peace in the country. And at this stage, we fear that the stability is at stake.

[Shange] What makes you think stability is at stake?

[Junius] The government. They are really doing things that investors wouldn't like. For instance, the tendency is there that they are actually striving for a one-party state at this stage, they are talking about two-thirds majority. They are even talking about taking over everything, and we just fear. For instance, a few weeks ago there were two teachers' unions, and then all of a sudden the government decided that they will only recognize one of the teachers' unions, the one that is affiliated to SWAPO, and that is a problem. So the tendency is there to strive

for a one-party state. All the signs are there, that that is what the government is doing at this stage.

## Zimbabwe

### Opposition Parties Merge To Unseat ZANU-PF

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[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare Dec 4 SAPA—Two opposition political parties in Zimbabwe are to merge in a bid to unseat the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] in the general elections next year, ZIANA news agency reported on Sunday [4 December].

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United Party [UP] declared at a press conference it was uniting with the Forum Party for Democracy (FPD).

The new party will be called the United Parties (UP) and Bishop Muzorewa would be its acting leader. His deputy is expected to be Philemon Mabuza of the FPD until a new leadership is elected at a congress on January 14 and 15.

United Party Secretary Isaac Manyeba said in a statement that the UP and the FPD "jointly declare our intention to merge and create a 'hybrid' opposition party to be officially called the United Parties".

Zimbabwe holds its fourth parliamentary elections early next year which the ZANU-PF is expected to win.

The statement said a UP government would set up a constitutional commission to look at the devolution of power to the provinces. Under the proposed set-up, elected provincial administrators would replace the current governors.

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